

Logic Model Components

Problem or Need

Logic models may include a problem or need that the program is trying to solve to link the program and outcomes back to its larger purpose and goals.

IF

INPUTS OR RESOURCES

Inputs are the actual or anticipated resources needed to plan and implement the program, both material and intellectual. Inputs are not necessary to include in logic models. However, tracking inputs may help to understand the investments and resources.

THEN

PROCESS

What the program does.

Activities

Activities are the actions of the programs—what the program does to create, or contribute, to change.

Outputs

Outputs are the countable products of the activities. They are measures of activities similar to the way indicators are measures of outcomes.

EFFECTS

What will change for whom because of the program?

Outcomes

Outcomes are the benefits, results, or changes that you expect to occur during or after your program activities. Outcomes are typically categorized by specific timeframes (e.g., 1–2 years, 3 – 5 years, 5+ years):

- Short-term: Immediate effects from completing the program
- Intermediate or mid-term: Changes seen prior to larger sustainable impacts
- Long-term: Sustained group or population-level impacts

Assumptions or Context

Contextual factors or assumptions can help clarify the problem the program aims to address, the suitability of programming in a specific setting, and potential weaknesses in program design. They help understand factors outside the scope or control of program activities that may influence the outcomes. These factors are typically depicted in the margins or outside of the logic model.



Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention
National Center for Injury
Prevention and Control

Evalu **ACTION**

